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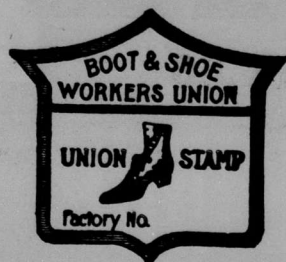
CALIFORNIA
STATE
LABOR



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 18, 1916.
NOLAN'S RECORD IN CONGRESS.
COMPULSORY STATE INSURANCE.
DID IT OR WILL IT RECONSIDER?
HOW IT DOMINATES.
LABOR PEACE OR WAR?

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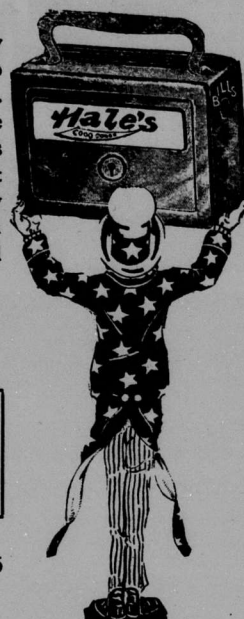
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-:- Nolan's Record in Congress -:-

In transmitting to the San Francisco Labor Council the herewith printed "Legislative record of Representative John I. Nolan of California, on measures of interest to labor," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, adds the following comment:

"In addition to this detailed record, it gives me great pleasure to add that Representative Nolan has rendered exceptionally valuable service to the interests of labor and in behalf of the best interests of all the people, on many other occasions when bills of importance have been up for consideration. His services as a member of the House Committee on Labor have been exceptionally high grade. His general behavior, coupled with his industry, his courage, his loyalty and resourcefulness has made him one of the most valued members of the House of Representatives."

LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN I. NOLAN OF CALIFORNIA ON MEASURES OF INTEREST TO LABOR. SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

1. On April 21, 1913.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill contained the following provisos favored by labor:

"Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be expended in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful; provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

On the special rule to consider this bill, a record vote was taken.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

On the final passage of this bill through the House there was no record vote.

2. On February 4, 1914.—The House of Representatives passed the Immigration bill, containing the literacy test, advocated by the organizations of labor. Two votes were taken on that occasion, one on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the literacy test. The motion failed to carry and the bill was then placed before the House and passed by a vote of 252 "ayes" to 126 "nays."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "nay" or in favor of the interests of labor and against the motion to recommit.

On the final passage of the Immigration bill, Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

3. On March 4, 1914.—The Convict Labor bill favored by labor passed the House by a vote of 302 "ayes," 3 "nays," 4 answering "present" and 125 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

4. On April 17, 1914.—A record vote was taken on an amendment by Representative Buchanan, to increase the appropriation for the Children's Bureau. This was favored by labor.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

5. On June 5, 1914.—The Clayton Anti-trust bill which contained sections exempting labor and farmers' organizations from the Anti-trust laws, injunction limitations during labor disputes, and right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempts, passed the House by a vote of 277 "ayes," 54 "nays," 3 answer-

ing "present" and 99 "not voting." This bill was strongly urged by labor.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

6. On October 8, 1914.—The Clayton Anti-trust bill which had been changed in the Senate and referred to conference, was reported to the House by the conferees. The changes made in the labor sections of the bill by the Senate met with the approval of labor. The House adopted the conferees' report by a vote of 244 "ayes," 54 "nays," 4 answering "present" and 126 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is reported as "not voting."

7. On January 15, 1915.—The conferees made a report on the Immigration bill which had been changed in the Senate in various ways. The literacy test was the same as previously passed by the House on February 4, 1914. Terrific opposition was again raised against the literacy test being retained in the bill. The conferees' report, however, passed the House with the literacy test included, by a vote of 227 "ayes," 94 "nays," 103 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

8. On January 28, 1915.—President Wilson vetoed the Immigration bill because it contained the literacy test and on February 4, 1915, the House took action upon this measure in an endeavor to pass the Immigration bill with the literacy test over President Wilson's veto. The constitution requires a two-thirds vote to pass a measure over the President's veto. The bill failed to carry by four votes, the record being 261 "ayes," 136 "nays," 2 answering "present" and 24 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

9. On February 15, 1915.—The House passed the Palmer Child Labor bill, which was strongly advocated by labor, the vote being 233 "ayes," 43 "nays," 2 answering "present" and 145 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as "not voting."

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

1. On February 2, 1916.—The Keating Child Labor bill, H. R. 8234, was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 337 "ayes," 46 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 48 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is reported as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

2. On February 28, 1916.—A motion was made in the House to recommit the Parcel Post bill, Representative Lewis of Maryland endeavoring to raise the limit to 100 or 150 pounds. This motion was defeated because Representative Madden of Illinois had succeeded in reducing the limit to 50 pounds while the bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, the vote being 139 "ayes," 179 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 113 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

3. On March 14, 1916.—The Borland amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill for the purpose of increasing the length of the workday for government employees without extra compensation and without overtime rates, which the American Federation of Labor vigorously opposed, failed to pass the House by a vote of 282 to 67.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "nay" or in favor of the interests of labor.

4. On March 24, 1916.—The rule to consider the Immigration bill containing the literacy test favored by labor came

up in the House. The resolution passed by a vote of 283 "ayes," 73 "nays," 7 answering "present" and 70 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

5. On March 30, 1916—Two votes were taken on the Immigration bill, one on the motion to recommit the bill and strike out the literacy test, and the other on the final passage of the bill by the House. The motion to recommit was defeated by a vote of 284 to 107, 3 answering "present" and 39 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "nay" or in favor of the interests of labor and against the motion to recommit and strike out the literacy test.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 307 "ayes," 87 "nays," 3 answering "present" and 36 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

6. On May 26, 1916.—The House of Representatives took up for consideration the change of reference of two retirement measures—H. R. 6915 by Representative Griffin of New York and H. R. 10131 by Representative Tague of Massachusetts. A motion was made by Representative Beakes of Michigan to discharge the Committee on Reform in Civil Service and refer the two bills to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. The motion met the approval of the American Federation of Labor. It passed the House by a vote of 177 "ayes," 112 "nays," 9 answering "present" and 136 "not voting."

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

7. On June 22, 1916.—Representative Tavenner of Illinois offered an amendment to the Fortifications bill, H. R. 14303, which prohibits the use of the "stop-watch," "Taylor system" and other time-measuring devices in navy yards, arsenals and other government workshops. A roll call was taken and the amendment passed by a vote of 197 "ayes," 117 "nays," 14 answering "present" and 106 "not voting." Labor strongly urged this most important provision.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

8. On July 12, 1916.—The Federal Employees' Automatic Compensation for Injuries bill, H. R. 15316, by Representative McGillicuddy of Maine, passed the House by a vote of 285 "ayes," 3 "nays," 5 answering "present" and 142 "not voting." The American Federation of Labor first urged the enactment of this measure in 1908 during the Sixtieth Congress. Due to the opposition of Speaker Cannon a very inadequate law was passed as a substitute at that time. Nevertheless, the American Federation of Labor constantly pressed for passage the former clear and comprehensive measure so that employees injured in the government service should be reasonably assisted in their misfortunes.

Representative Nolan is recorded as voting "aye" or in favor of the interests of labor.

One of the latest novelties offered by the street vendors in the financial district is Mexican paper money issued by more or less recent administrations—Huerta, Villa, Madero, etc. The price for all is about the same, a general average being about 10 cents per pound, and the denomination of the notes making no particular difference. This places the currency on a par with Confederate money during the closing days of the war, when the finances of the Southern cause were at their lowest ebb.

"That's a fine horse you have," said one Confederate officer; "give you \$25,000 for him."

"Twenty-five thousand, nothing!" retorted the officer. "I just paid ten thousand to have him curried."—New York "Times."

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

What is without doubt the most distinctive automobile drive located within the precincts of any world metropolis is the "figure eight" unit of the San Francisco boulevard system, which was completed and opened to traffic last week. Encircling each of the Twin Peaks, at an elevation of 830 feet—only a few feet below the summit—a complete figure eight is described, which unfolds a most inspiring and comprehensive panoramic view.

Two easy grade approaches make this great scenic treat easily accessible. Approaching it from the downtown section, the motorists ascend Ashbury street to the junction of Carmel street and Clarendon avenue, identified by the firehouse. It is at this point that the "figure eight" unit begins, leading over Clarendon avenue and on up the slope of the ridge by graceful contour curves to a connection with the figure eight proper at a point just above the Spring Valley reservoir.

The route to the summit from the west of Twin Peaks district, starting at the junction of St. Francis, Sloat and Junipero Serra boulevards, includes Portola drive to Corbet avenue, over Corbet avenue to the junction of the "figure eight" system, which is located on the southwest slope of the ridge, thence ascending over this drive to the "figure eight." It is about a ten-minute drive from the starting point to the summit, and the maximum grade, which is for a short distance only, is 8½ per cent.

Cost of the construction of this drive is borne by the city. It is considered the most important unit in the San Francisco boulevard system, and is built along most permanent lines, with a heavy concrete base, topped with an asphaltum wearing surface.

The work was prosecuted under three contracts, aggregating an expenditure of \$90,000. Although a short stretch, extending from the firehouse a distance of about two blocks, has not been completed, it is kept open to traffic, with the result that the "figure eight" unit is essentially as open to traffic today as it ever will be.

* * *

Brilliant electric lights are soon to drive darkness from the main roads in Golden Gate Park, and the paths in the city's pleasure grounds are to assume the aspect of a well-lighted boulevard in a civilized and up-to-date community.

According to the plans, in the neighborhood of 100 ornamental poles, 12 feet high, are to be lined along the main drive from the Stanyan-street entrance to the Great Highway at the ocean beach, and these poles are to be surmounted by a large 150 to 200 candle-power white light.

It is also planned to light one of the cross roads, probably the one running from Ninth avenue in the Sunset district to the Tenth-avenue entrance on the Richmond side of the Park in the same fashion. All the wiring is to be underground, so the pole will be an ornament to the Park by day as well as a usual fixture during the night.

* * *

A tax rate of \$2.33 on each hundred dollars' valuation of taxable property in San Francisco, for the year ending June 30, 1917, has been decided upon by the finance committee of the Supervisors, which will recommend this rate to the board for adoption. The new rate includes a special tax of 5 cents on every hundred dollars for a school building fund, and also a 1½ cents tax for the purchase of property for the extension of Fulton street from the Civic Center to Market street. The apportionment of the tax for the general fund is 97 cents and for street construction and repairs and sewers 29 cents is allowed. The school fund is given 27 cents, and for elections 15 cents is given. The redemption of bonds and interest on borrowed money takes 52.98 cents of the tax levy.

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Rooms with Bath, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day

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JIMMY DUFFY and MERCEDES LORENZE,
in "Antiseptic Love"; COOPER and SMITH,
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Aristocrats of Dancing; HARRY HOLMAN
& CO. in "Adam Killjoy"; BOUDINI BROTHERS,
Accordionists; LEW MADDEN & CO.,
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Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c
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THE HOME BEER

COMPULSORY STATE INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

Any plan for State insurance, purely voluntary, would show in its operation the same defects which make all existing insurance institutions unsatisfactory. But it might be confidently expected even if there had been no demonstration of the fact elsewhere, that compulsory insurance, when fully understood and appreciated, would result in the ready acquiescence of those concerned, as has been the result in the case of many other obligatory laws. Only the exceptional man would chafe under the compulsory feature. It would hardly be compulsory except in name. It is impracticable for the State in its legislation to consider the one man who is abnormal and must be forced to do that which the other ninety-nine do gladly. If he were to be heard we should have no public education worth the name. His inertia would always retard human progress.

It has been suggested that a system of compulsory insurance would and ought to incur the opposition of workmen. To some extent this was the attitude of German workmen thirty-five years ago towards the scheme of Bismarck, especially of those who were under the influence of the extreme Socialists. The most plausible ground for such opposition is that it would tend to introduce a line of social demarcation. But this position will not bear scrutiny, either as a matter of sound theory or as an appeal to experience. Lines of social demarcation are most effectively established by conditions of industrial inequality between classes. As long as there is economic dependence, there must be a lack of mutuality in industrial relations; there will be a tendency towards arrogance on the one side, and undue humility, even servility, on the other. Whatever ministers to equality of opportunity tends to efface social distinctions. To secure the higher independence of the individual through legislation is to make a stride towards genuine democracy.

The lack of mutuality is a productive cause of friction between classes. As might have been expected, the German system of insurance has contributed to a better feeling. "Most full of promise for the future of the country are the friendly relations between the employing and employed classes which has happily been brought about in some important industries by the compulsory co-operation in carrying out the new (insurance) laws."

The workman as well as the state to which he belongs, is deeply interested in his own efficiency, not only considered in the abstract but as related to the efficiency of competing nations. If a system of universal insurance by creating or intensifying solicitude for the life, the health, and the physical well-being of the workman thereby increases his industrial efficiency, it is a personal as well as a social economic gain and gives assurance that he is not to be at a disadvantage in an industrial competition.

Judgment might be challenged quite confidentially upon the proposition that insurance such as is proposed is pre-eminently within the proper functions of a state. Let us suppose, if we can, a civilized state whose policies have been individualistic in the extreme—a state without public education, public highways, public control or supervision of waterways, of health, of sanitation; having no care for the insane or the pauper; without a system of state insurance for workmen. Imagine this state awakening to a sense of its social responsibilities and to the need of social legislation, laying aside its conventional prejudices against collectivism and paternalism, realizing that there are many ends to be accomplished which can be reached only by collective effort. Imagine it slowly, tentatively,

but with intelligent discrimination, starting upon its course, taking the step which seems of all the most urgent. Might not this State conclude that there was no object more imperative than the insurance of workmen; none appealing more strongly to the paternal solicitude which the state should have for its weaker members; none where the best efforts of the individual would be so impotent and ineffectual; that there was nothing else within the sphere of the material needs of men; affecting their protection, comfort, peace of mind, and well-being, for which collective means through law promised more beneficent results—results, however, which have never been fully achieved without the intervention of the State.

Assuming, then, what all are inclined to admit, that insurance for workmen through some agency, private or public, is highly desirable, the grounds for state insurance would seem to be very strong.

As has been suggested, the end can be achieved only by some sort of collective effort; the propertyless individual may, by slow accumulations of savings, if his wages admit of it, make provision for old age, but he cannot prepare for the accident, sickness, or incapacity that may come without warning tomorrow. He looks for some method or plan that will combine scientific accuracy, economy of management, absolute safety and security, and practical universality.

The individual knows and can know practically nothing as to the actual risks which menace him, judged by the law of averages, or what it ought to cost him to insure against any hazard or class of hazards. The actuarial questions involved are difficult and intricate, requiring the most careful weighing of complicated statistics. The state is best qualified to procure such statistics with economy and accuracy and to prepare reliable tables of morbidity and mortality; it may also construct minute tariffs of risks, as has been done under German laws.

The state is already partially equipped for such work and procures for other purposes a considerable portion of the data required. No other agency or source of information would command as great confidence as the bureau of a well-regulated state. It may, too, be fairly claimed that the state is peculiarly adapted to the administration of insurance and the calculations required, as they are largely matters of mere mechanical routine. The workman needs to have the cost of insurance, in its various forms, authoritatively stated, and to procure it at the minimum of cost. Thousands are today dissuaded from taking insurance because they realize that they must pay for it excessive rates. A competitive system, with its enormous reduplication of solicitation, exists at the expense of the insured and bears most heavily on those most needing insurance and least able to bear any unnecessary burdens. The state can provide for insurance at the very minimum of cost. Much of the work required could be brought under existing insurance departments and municipal machinery. There would be no hordes of solicitors, all of whom must earn a living; no extravagantly paid officials; no palatial offices or costly buildings; no corruption funds to control legislatures or elections.

There is no subject that engages the thought of men, involving the payment of money or the investment of funds, over which there is greater solicitude as to safety and security than that of insurance against the vicissitudes of life. For this feeling there are powerful reasons. Insurance against accidents, sickness, invalidity, and death concerns the most serious and important aspects of human affairs. If the insurer fails to perform his part of the contract, the loss may be irreparable or worse—the insured may not only have lost the funds invested, but through advanc-

ing age or diminished earning capacity he may have become, unable to reinsure; the contract, if for an old-age pension, is to be carried out often at a far distant day, perhaps, after an interval of fifty years; if the contract is for life insurance it is indefinite in its duration, but its adjustment, after the death of the insured, must be effected by others. But the contract of the state offers absolute safety and security; no incompetency, extravagance, or dishonesty of officials can impair the solemnity of its guaranty; through all ordinary mutations in political and financial affairs the state must endure; if it makes a contract today to be fulfilled in the far distant or indefinite future, the party interested relies upon its promises with serene confidence. The state may offer this absolute security without the accumulation of any reserve; with the introduction of compulsion all necessity for a reserve disappears. (To be continued.)

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"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
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DID IT OR WILL IT RECONSIDER?

June 22d the San Francisco "Bulletin" published an editorial, entitled "The Chamber of Commerce Should Reconsider." We reproduce from said editorial the following pertinent observations:

"The Chamber's resolution (for open shop) constitutes a declaration of war which may cause endless loss and suffering, yet which cannot result in a settlement of the labor problem. The 'Bulletin' hopes that the Chamber did not mean all that it said, or that it will, in a calmer moment modify its terms, or that its more peaceful members may successfully exert their influence. An organization expressly formed 'to advance, foster and encourage domestic and foreign trade, commerce and industry, and promote the public and commercial welfare and interests' cannot consistently menace the workingmen whose skill and strength is absolutely essential to all trade and industry, and whose purchasing power makes the prosperity of the city's merchants."

Unfortunately, the Chamber has not abated one iota from its stand when the editorial in question was written.

The war has been continued wherever employers in any industry have permitted themselves to be led by the Chamber. The peaceful members of that body have not exerted their influence sufficiently to curb the activities of the leaders of the institution. The water front difficulties would have remained in turmoil and most of the business of this port destroyed had not the Employers' Association of the water front taken matters into its own hands and proceeded to settle their own troubles.

The Restaurant Keepers' Association is the latest group of employers to submit its affairs to be run by the Chamber. Already the profits of two weeks' business in one hundred of the largest restaurants and cafes of San Francisco have been turned into the loss account. If the restaurant keepers remain very much longer under the guidance of the Chamber of Commerce, they will eventually discover that they never can be recompensed by the Chamber and that instead of weakening the culinary unions they have started a movement that will gradually spread over the entire State and that instead of foregoing to do business for themselves they have turned the best part of their business over to their rivals.

It is already apparent that the eating places which gave in to the demands of the culinary unions are doing more than twice their former business, and that the opening of the Cafe Republic means the investment of new capital in the catering business, so that when the old proprietors have learnt the lesson of the Chamber of Commerce it will be too late for them to profit thereby.

The Chamber of Commerce sought to starve the culinary workers, and incidentally the general public. While it may have caused some inconvenience and spoiled the night life in the amusement section of the city, it assisted in building up the business of the Mission and the Western Addition.

With these few observations added to what had taken place up to the 22nd of June last, we may a little better appreciate what the "Bulletin" said in the editorial mentioned, to wit: "The dispute between labor and capital will not be satisfactorily settled by fighting. The Chamber of Commerce may have the power to starve the workingmen into submission, but it cannot starve them into friendliness, and it cannot starve them into taking delight in poorly paid work done under disagreeable conditions. If the Chamber attempts the starvation cure for San Francisco's industrial ills it will cause unspeakable loss and suffering, but it will not in any way benefit itself or the community. There

is not enough money or power in San Francisco to force workingmen to stop wanting more pay and more leisure. The hope of these things keeps workingmen alert and interested in life, just as it does members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber can keep some workingmen from realizing their hopes, but it can do this only at the cost of fighting and bitterness. This won't pay even in a business way. The Chamber will show more business sense if it goes half way in making concessions for peace."

HOW IT DOMINATES.

The following documentary evidence is self-explanatory and furnishes proof of the methods employed by the Chamber of Commerce to dominate the industries of San Francisco during labor troubles:

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1916.
To the Merchants of San Francisco.

Gentlemen: The accompanying contract is presented for your signature, at the request of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

This is the first move of the Transportation Committee in the line of "Preparedness."

The contract, in effect, places all of your drayage in the hands of the committee of five for a period of three years and this method is adopted in order to control the teaming situation in this city at a later date if such action should become necessary.

The Committee hereby assures you that it will not use the power given by this contract unless it becomes imperatively necessary to do so. In case of necessity however the authority granted will be used. If signed by all merchants it will place the entire drayage problem of this city in the hands of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee assures you there will be no change made in your present arrangements nor in any arrangement you make make between now and the time the Committee must act. The centralization of the hauling of San Francisco in the hands of a committee is the only efficient and effective way of handling any future situation that may arise.

The Draymen's Association is standing solidly with the merchants of this city and will do its duty should the time come. The object of this contract is to protect the business interests of this association after it has faithfully performed its duty.

There are five copies of this contract in circulation and the statement attached is a partial list of those firms that have already signed the contract.

In case the representative presenting this document is not in a position to answer certain questions a telephone call to any of the following gentlemen will bring forth the desired information: Fred'k. J. Koster, William George, Seward McNear, George M. Rolph, John Rossiter, James Tyson.

Trusting you will affix your signature promptly and cause our representatives as little delay as possible, I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) F. J. KOSTER,

President, Committee of Five.

This agreement made and entered into this 18th day of July, 1916, by and between the various signers hereof and the signers of duplicates hereof (other than parties of the second part and their successors), parties of the first part, and F. J. Koster, C. R. Johnson, George Rolph, Wallace M. Alexander and C. F. Michaels, parties of the second part:

Witnesseth:

That whereas, it has been determined by each and all of the parties of the first part that it is to the best interests of all the said parties of the first part collectively and of each of said



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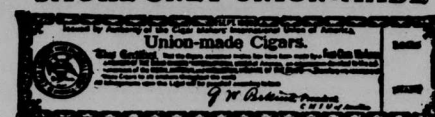
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parties of the first part separately, that the making, continuing and/or cancelling of all present or future draying, transfer or hauling contracts, or for draying employment, or draying, transfer or hauling arrangement, or change of draying contractors or persons to be done for any or all of the parties of the first part, in San Francisco, be placed irrevocably for the term of three (3) years from and after this date in the hands of a Committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, or its President, or other duly authorized officer of said Chamber of Commerce; and

Whereas, the above-named parties of the second part have been so appointed and named as such Committee;

Now, Therefore, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid or caused to be paid to each party of the first part by the parties of the second part, or their successors, the receipt of which said one dollar is hereby acknowledged by each of said parties of the first part, and for other valuable consideration received by each of the parties of the first part, said parties of the first part and each of them hereby agree each with the other and all and each hereby agree with the said parties of the second part and each of them as follows, to wit:

Each of the parties of the first part does hereby appoint irrevocably for a period of three (3) years the said parties of the second part or any other member or members of said Chamber of Commerce who may be appointed or substituted in the place and stead of any of the present parties of the second part as members of said Committee, to act unanimously or by a majority of the parties of the second part or their successors or substitutes on said Committee, as his or its agent or agents and attorneys in fact to continue or cancel any present hauling or draying contract, the terms of which have been or may be violated by any party heretofore or hereafter contracting with any of said parties for hauling, draying or carrying freight products or materials in San Francisco, and to make any new drayage contracts or changes of drayage or hauling employees or draying or hauling contractors for the purpose of doing the draying and/or hauling in San Francisco, for each of the parties of the first part irrevocably for and during the period of three (3) years from and after this date.

It is understood by and between the parties hereto, however, that no present existing contract shall be cancelled or changed by the said parties of the second part or a majority of them, without the consent of the party of the first part interested therein, except in case or cases where in the judgment of a majority of the members of said Committee or of their substitutes or successors, parties of the second part, it shall be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the City and County of San Francisco, in which case or cases a majority of the members of said Committee or their substitutes or successors, parties of the second part, shall have full and absolute power to act.

It is further understood that the said Chamber of Commerce or its President, whoever he may be, shall have full power to appoint other person or persons on said Committee who shall be substituted in the place and stead of the present members thereof, and that such person or persons shall ipso facto be substituted in the place and stead of the said parties of the second part hereto without in any manner, way, shape or form affecting this agreement and the obligations thereof.

In witness whereof, the parties of the first part hereto have hereunto set their hands, or caused their hands and seals to be hereto affixed by their officers thereunto duly authorized, the day and year first above written.

TRYING ACCUSED IN THE PRESS.

By Robert Minor.

How long is organized labor to be patient with the attitude on the part of the authorities of this city, that every time a crime is committed labor men must be dragged in by the collar, sweated, bullied and their characters blackened in the press until the public gets the idea that to be connected with the great labor movement for the betterment of humanity is to be of a criminal tendency?

If we are to bear quietly this insulting assumption that to be a labor man is to be subject to police listing as a suspected criminal for any crime that may come up "next," and if a district attorney is to be free to lay his tongue to the reputation of every man connected with better living for workingmen, then we must not expect the general public to understand us and our cause when we ask them for sympathy in a strike.

We cannot overlook the fact that talk has its effect. The public reads in the five newspapers of a sickening slaughter of human beings, and then—while in the midst of the depression and horror that comes to the mind—there is neatly roped in a "casual" or seemingly accidental mention of the names and union affiliations of a long list of labor men, until the connection between "union man" and crime is indelibly formed in the public mind.

We perfectly well know that this suits the Chamber of Commerce all right; but it does not suit us. The Chamber of Commerce has probably "kidded" itself into the belief that all it has to do to hang any man it doesn't like is to show that he is a secretary or delegate of a union. When the writer of this article first read the terrible story of July 22d, and then the incidental assurance by all the newspapers that four union men did it, he took it just as it was printed. But soon he began to notice a few things that didn't look quite square. In the first place, discrepancies began to creep out. Men who were one day proven to have headed the conspiracy, were not mentioned the next day. Yesterday a union man confesses the whole vile deed; today,—well, no, he didn't; just a little

mistake. No harm done; only his reputation blasted forever to make an "extra." Then a waiters' union picket is supposed to have been in it. Shortly after it is found to be another mistake—no harm done; only the waiters' strike that happens to be on at the present moment is given a bad name with the public—that's all. The Chamber of Commerce doesn't mind; aren't they busy just now trying to fasten the open shop on San Francisco? Every little bit helps; they are in the act now of making it a crime to be a union picket—preparing to jail men for saying "eight hours" in an "unusual voice." Aren't they going to put things in such a fix that no man will dare stand up and look an employer in the face and say he belongs to a union? That's where you get when you follow the Chamber of Commerce's open-shop road. And haven't they raised a jack-pot to do it?

There are many who are quite sure that these men are guilty. The writer had a conversation with a prominent citizen the other day who said he knew the men were guilty. "How do you know it; have you heard both sides of the case?" "Oh, no," he replied, "but I know it; I feel it." Of course he feels it! Anybody would feel it after reading it over and over again in a thousand different headlines for two weeks. But these men must not be convicted on anybody's feelings,—those feelings being created by newspapers run from the Chamber of Commerce subcommittee room.

Neither is the word of the newspapers enough. They contradict themselves in every extra. Is there anybody simple enough to say that newspapers always tell the truth? That would be a joke. On this particular case they have stated, denied, rediscovered and slid back and forth until anyone who followed their wild statements closely would have his head swimming.

For \$21,000 there are plenty of detectives who would hang their own mother, and if they get the notion that these men will have no defense, they will certainly frame them and get the money. They will take anybody to the gallows, if they are not forced to prove their case against a good lawyer.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

The union label is the paramount weapon in the existing labor troubles, to be used persistently and systematically by every man and woman who desires victory to perch on the banners of unionism.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Stockton "Labor Review," official organ of the Labor and Building Trades Councils of San Joaquin County, edited by Dilse Hopkins, a well-known member of the Typographical Union. Stockton has needed a labor paper and we wish the new publication every success.

Referring in our last issue to the mine safety rules of the State Industrial Accident Commission we stated inadvertently same to be effective January 1, 1917. Said rules are already in operation since January 1, 1916, and have proven very beneficial in diminishing accidents in mines and establishing greater safety in underground work.

If there is still a labor union in San Francisco which does not subscribe to a labor paper, and the members of which do not at all times patronize the labels of other unions and union stores and clerks, what kind of a union is it? and let us have its name. The rest of the unions will do the rest for that union and let it know where it is at.

The anti-injunction movement of labor is beginning to make itself felt all over the country. In California the State Federation of Labor is making an anti-injunction law its first plank in the labor platform submitted to candidates for the Legislature. Recent attempts in San Francisco to enact anti-picketing ordinances as well as a very vicious decision of the Third District Court of Appeal holding all picketing illegal, make it evident that in this fight for free speech and lawful combination the labor unions must exert their utmost strength and activity if they want to preserve their rights as citizens and have a fair chance in their contests with employers.

San Francisco's public library now has a collection of 176,067 volumes. At the time of the destruction of the public library, in the great fire, a little more than ten years ago, the shelves contained 160,450 volumes.

During the year the number of card holders and regular patrons of the library advanced from 40,479 to 43,513, and during the year 1,157,523 volumes were taken from the library by readers.

During the last year the construction of the handsome new library building in the civic center was begun, and it is now fast nearing completion. Two branch library buildings were completed during the year, making four branches now in operation, all of them being well patronized.

:: Labor Peace or War? ::

The challenge issued by the Chamber of Commerce to the San Francisco labor movement for the open or non-union shop has worked a great many expected as well as unexpected results. Being a movement to divide, it has succeeded in dividing the city in several camps. Being a movement to unite, it has also succeeded in uniting together more closely the elements composing said camps. But the main object, to divide the entire city into two camps only has failed.

The employing interests are separated into several camps, each one seeking to attract to itself as large numbers as possible of employing interests. The natural division of interests such as must be found in a community so diversified in activities as San Francisco will not permit the concentration of the management of every industry as planned by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. In another column of this issue we publish a sample of the contracts attempted to be negotiated between that committee and the various groups of employers. The water front strikes demonstrated that in the industries and businesses involved in that situation, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce did not succeed in acquiring complete dictatorship.

In the controversies with the shop regulations in several of the metal trades, there developed the same incompatibility between the representatives of the Chamber and the groups of employers affected. Only a few firms are still standing with the Chamber in its policy for the open shop and defiance of union rules.

It seems, however, that in the Restaurant Keepers' Association the committee of the Chamber found a more willing tool to do its bidding. But the inherent diversity of interests between the hotel and restaurant business, the amusement cafe and the general type restaurant, and between the latter and the cafeteria, is sooner or later destined to bring about the inevitable disintegration of the combination against trade unionism inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce in the catering industry.

But the determining factor in the entire situation has been the much abused and often neglected general public.

The general public has not indorsed the policy of the Chamber. Resolutions of the Methodist ministers denouncing the Chamber of Commerce for its attitude in refusing arbitration of pending disputes and Archbishop Hanna's acceptance of the principle of arbitration after its rejection by the Chamber of Commerce are sufficient evidence that the clerical sentiment of the community opposes the policy of the Chamber of Commerce.

The final alienation of all public sentiment will materialize as the Chamber of Commerce turned down the proposal of Mayor Rolph to establish a joint general arbitration commission for one year.

While the public is disinterested to some extent, it loves a fair and manly attitude of the contestants for its favor.

By its hypocritical pronouncements, its appeal to class prejudice, its attempt at use of force, its frequent appeal to overthrow constituted authority, its refusal to consider any fair settlement except the renunciation of their organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and its allied forces have alienated public sympathy and cemented the bonds of common sympathy between the labor unions and the general public.

While nearly every large eating establishment in the city was closed and it was almost an adventure to obtain a light meal, the general public did not complain, and somehow or other got along contentedly. When a few of the larger cafes re-opened with strike breakers, the general public stayed away and managed to get fed and amused somewhere else.

The effect of the occurrences of the last few months have been wonderful upon the spirit of union labor in this city. A realization of common interests and the necessity for getting together has brought new sentiments and efforts into play. Voluntarily, unsolicited, union after union has gone on record pledging its members to renewed fealty to the principles of organized labor. To punish our enemies and reward our friends seems to be becoming more and more the general watchword. This spirit is finding daily expression in many ways.

As Vice-President Brouillet of the Labor Council expressed himself before the police committee of the Board of Supervisors when the committee unanimously turned down Supervisor Hayden's anti-picketing ordinance, "Labor owes a vote of thanks to Mr. Hayden for thus uniting it in defense of its rights"; so the labor organizations of San Francisco owe a vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for teaching the general public that justice, probity and love of order, peace and law abide with the labor unions and not with the anarchists of the Chamber of Commerce.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Male delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, which met in Colorado Springs, Monday, August 14th, had to show five distinct union labels on their wearing apparel before being obligated and seated.

One hundred thousand acres have been planted this year to rice in California, according to a report just issued by the State Board of Agriculture. This is an increase of over 200 per cent over 1915, when 32,110 acres were harvested. The Sacramento Valley is leading in this new cultural development, particularly Butte County which this year planted 25,000 acres to rice.

A local paper published the following from the pen of one signing himself "A Separatist." The sentiments expressed are well worth considering: "There are several perfectly good reasons why the State of California, as it now exists, should be divided politically and governmentally, just as there already is a geographical division at the southern point of the San Joaquin watershed. To a great extent we are a different people from those of Southern California. We have different tastes and ideas regarding a great many matters, and I have no doubt that a separation would lead to many happy consequences. As things now are there is a continual undercurrent of bickering and jealousy, particularly on the part of Southern California, which believes itself purposely imposed upon, if, by any accident of fate or destiny, we of the older and more stable community reap honors or success not at the same time accorded to Southern California. I am told, too, that the residents in this section see very little to praise in California proper and that there was considerable quiet satisfaction manifested in Los Angeles when San Francisco met with the calamity in 1906. Altogether, and viewed from every point, it looks as though it would be a most judicious thing to no longer postpone a separation which is tacitly wished for by a great proportion of the people in both sections of the State."

This morning I watched a multitude of ants hurrying about an ant-hill. To me they seemed so small and insignificant. With my foot I could have destroyed their hill and crushed them all to death. But how did they seem to themselves? Probably very important, perhaps as important as human beings feel. They looked as if they considered what they were doing was very urgent, they went at it with such a devotion and with such an air of enjoying the exercise of their faculties. Perhaps their eyes made them magnify one another thousands of times. For all we could tell, theirs might be a world of marvels and mysteries far greater than our own, with tremendous interests and excitements. It is well for us now and then to consider the relativity of things. To some people a little parish is the whole world. To others, the whole world is a little parish. Perhaps the most fortunate of all are those who are able to get away from the world and put it, so to speak, in its place and to take their proper place in the universe. But even here there can be a great difference between people. Those who accept the universe as a material thing with its whirling worlds and feel their insignificance of their own place in it may be as far from the truth as those whose interests are bound by the parish. On the other hand, those who live in the parish may be nearer to an understanding of the universe and what lies behind it than the greatest of materialistic philosophers.—John D. Barry.

WIT AT RANDOM

Dr. X was a man who took his profession seriously, and he had an immense practice. What annoyed him was to be sent for by fussy women to treat the most trifling ailments. One woman was particularly aggravating in this respect and he resolved to cure her.

One day she observed a red spot on her hand and at once telephoned for him. He came, looked at the spot and said:

"You did well to send for me early."

"Is it dangerous, then?" she asked.

"Certainly not," said the doctor, but tomorrow it would have disappeared and I should have lost my fee for this visit."

The wise old doctor was impressing upon his patient the essentiality of mastication. "My little lad," he advised, "no matter what you eat, always chew each mouthful thirty times."

But Jimmy shook his head significantly.

"That wouldn't do at our house, doctor."

"And why not, my son?"

"Because I'd always be hungry. My eight brothers and sisters would clear the table before I got through with that one mouthful."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

A famous scientist was present at a dinner at which one of the guests began to deride philosophy. He went on rudely to express the opinion that the word "philosopher" was but another way of spelling "fool."

"What is your opinion, professor?" he asked, smiling. "Is there much distance between them?"

The professor surveyed his vis-a-vis keenly for a moment, then, with a polite bow, responded:

"Sometimes only the width of a table."—"Tit-Bits."

Wife—Dear me, you can never find a thing without asking me where it is. How did you get along before you were married?

Hub—Things stayed where they were put then.

Willie—Ma, may I have Tommy Wilson over to our house to play Saturday?

Mother—No, you make altogether too much noise. You'd better go over to his house and play.

"My brudders," said a waggish darkey to a crowd, "in all afflictions, in all ob your troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy."

"Whar? Whar?" shouted several of his audience.

"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

"How does your wife like the new neighborhood?"

"Not very well as yet. You know she's not well enough acquainted with the other married women in the block to talk about them."

At a certain church it is the invariable custom of the clergy to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in this church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bride-groom obeyed the instructions given.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman, when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

MISCELLANEOUS

A FUTILE EFFORT.

The predictions that Henry Ford's peace ship could only come upon disaster seem to have been verified by the resignation of Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly of San Francisco, who ascribes the failure of the movement to the fact that it was "composed of a crowd of crazy cranks and dreamers," and because it lacked system and leadership.

It will be remembered that the peace conference organized by Henry Ford and sent to Europe December 4, 1915, on the good ship "Oscar II," had for its purpose, first: "Getting the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," and second, bringing about an immediate cessation of hostilities.

From the very start of the expedition, the world was both amused and annoyed by the constant bickerings and near fisticuffs that marked the voyage. With no program whatever, each peace crusader sought to impose his own ideas on the rest, with the idea that they contained within them the only hope for securing the purposes of the expedition and its founder. And there were almost as many plans as there were delegates.

The question of peace by publicity rather than diplomacy was the rock upon which they split, Ford evidently believing that peace could be brought about by advertising for it in the newspapers and through other publicity channels, in much the same manner that he would announce a new automobile or seek the services of a new construction engineer; while Dr. Aked, after six months' experience in the capitals of Europe, became convinced that a quiet campaign of diplomacy would accomplish the purpose sought more surely. And now the distinguished divine has quit the job, and the American representation has dwindled from thirty to five.

While notwithstanding that the Scandinavian countries are the only ones at present represented at the conference, it is not probable that Dr. Aked's defection will hamper the continuance of the conference which will undoubtedly continue as long as Henry Ford believes that it is good advertising to spend money on it.

When one considers the expense of the Ford peace propaganda and its utter waste of money, if accomplishment is to be the measure of its value, and then regards the terrible suffering that exists among the neutral peoples and non-combatants in regions overrun or invaded by the armies of the various powers, the orphaned children, the starving women, the utter futility and waste of the movement must be obvious.

If Henry Ford had desired to do something really worth while—something that would have made his name blessed instead of laughed at—he should have devoted the money that he has spent in wasted effort to the feeding of the hungry and the care of the fatherless children of Europe. In such an effort would have been something worthy and constructive and certain to bring a great reward.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Of sponges, the largest ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was more than three feet across and ten feet in circumference?

It is a moot point as to whether the kangaroo can cover a given distance in quicker time than an ostrich?

In the early part of the nineteenth century more than 200 offenses were punishable with death in England?

The longest river in Japan is the Tone, its main course being about 200 miles long?

That there are at present more than 1500 Esperanto societies in the world?

IN RE CULINARY WORKERS.

The culinary unions, demanding an eight-hour workday, are gradually winning recognition from employers. About 125 houses now display the eight-hour house card. The hotels refused to join the Restaurant Keepers' Association in displaying the open-shop card. The new and elegant Cafe Republic is putting a big crimp in the business of the first-class downtown cafes, which still are undermanned and doing only a small part of their former business. Unless the lockout is quickly settled further surprises are in store for the obstinate cafe owners. The public and the unions are giving their full moral support to the locked out culinary unions, the bakers, musicians and other trades involved in the struggle.

The culinary workers' unions, whose members are on strike, may organize the Japanese culinary workers who left their jobs in sympathy with the union men and women who were locked out or went on strike on August 1st.

Announcement to this effect was made by Hugo Ernst, president of the Waiters' Union, in the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night and was received with applause.

"The Japanese of this city have shown themselves loyal to the labor movement," said Ernst. "The Japanese working in the restaurants quit their jobs when we were locked out. They have refused to return to work. The Japanese employment agencies of this city are also refusing to furnish strikebreakers to the restaurant owners.

Rev. Paul Smith last Sunday preached on the subject of Protestantism and Labor at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. In a convincing and fair manner the minister showed that the Christian social philosophy as declared in the Bible, the councils of Protestant churches and of the Methodist church, from their beginnings up

to the present time, favors the cause of the workingman. He made application of this principle to the existing industrial unrest in the city and without hesitation declared that the church stood for collective bargaining, the existence of the union shop, the shortening of the hours of toil and an equitable wage; he also denounced the attitude of the law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce in its determination to refuse arbitration. Several papers have stated that the preacher took issue with the unions on several of their alleged practices, such as the breaking of contracts, the restriction of output, etc. Those who attended the services know this to be pure fabrication, and insofar as the culinary workers are concerned they are not charged with any of said alleged offenses.

The plan proposed by Mayor Rolph for the creation of a board of arbitration, to which all industrial controversies shall be submitted for a period of at least one year, was accepted by the San Francisco Labor Council by a unanimous vote.

The delegates of the unions involved in the culinary lockout asked to be excused from voting. Delegate Ernst, acting as spokesman in the matter, assigned as reason for their attitude that the delegates did not desire to commit their unions in advance, and their desire to be left entirely free to act in their fight with the Chamber of Commerce.

In the dispute over picketing arising from the strike Superior Judge John Hunt will decide Friday on the objections of the strikers to the order restraining picketing in front of the Hof Brau Cafe. The order is returnable Friday, when those enjoined must show cause why it should not be made permanent.

Henry B. Lister, attorney for the unions, argued before Judge Hunt at a hearing that lasted six hours, asking that the order be set aside. Henry Alling acted as counsel for the law and

order committee of the Chamber of Commerce, backing the Hof Brau's fight.

Though J. Emmet Hayden's anti-picketing ordinance was defeated in the Board of Supervisors—only Hayden and Fred L. Hillmer voted for it—the Chamber of Commerce is continuing its campaign for an initiative ordinance with similar terms, and also an ordinance to prohibit street speaking.

The Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday issued a long statement in connection with its decision refusing to adopt the Rolph plan for arbitration. The statement gave the following reasons for the refusal:

"We will not consent to cloud the plain issue which this community is eager to face.

"We have no quarrel with organized labor, so long as it operates within the law.

"We have declared for the open shop and have created our law and order committee.

"We decline to be a party to any arbitration scheme which would have authority to compromise these issues."

A number of the larger restaurants and coffee houses are negotiating with the unions to break away from the Restaurant Keepers' Association and re-open their places with union crews.

As this paper goes to press the following houses of that character have signed up and are opening up: Bay City Grill, Alameda Cafe, Magnolia, Valley Cafe and the two New Orleans.

The Proper Setting of Music to Motion Pictures a Fine Art

It requires a highly developed musical intelligence, a wide familiarity with ancient and modern popular and classical music, and a keen dramatic instinct to properly fit music to pictures. In addition, the successful motion picture orchestra leader must own an expensive library of music from which to choose his music. (We know one such leader whose library has now cost him over \$6000, and he is still buying).

These are but a few of the requirements necessary for successful music performed by human hands and directed by human intelligence. Do you think any mechanical contrivance can compete and give you the same pleasure as does Human Music?

The Empress, Grand, Hippodrome, Imperial, Lyric, Majestic, Market Street, M. & F., Orpheum, Portola, Pantages, Tivoli, Verdi and some others give you Human Music. Does the house YOU patronize do as much? If not,

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PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

That the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, which, with Vladimir Shavitch, the most capable pianist as soloist, will give the ninth popular symphony concert of the summer series at the Cort Theatre next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock sharp, is filling a real need in San Francisco, and that this season's summer series of popular symphony concerts is contributing materially toward the elevating of our musical ideals and adding much to the reputation and dignity of our city cannot be successfully disputed.

It is a matter of congratulation that those who are sponsoring the orchestra are receiving such whole-hearted co-operation from the music-loving public. Each succeeding concert of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra finds the houses crowded and the orchestra reaching a higher state of efficiency.

Next Sunday afternoon's concert of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra will be a memorable one for San Francisco, for on this occasion we are to have the first performance in San Francisco of the great French composer Ernest Chausson's brilliant and inspiring symphony in B Flat Major; and Vladimir Shavitch, pianist, husband of Tina Lerner, is to make his first appearance in San Francisco with symphony orchestra playing the great Tchaikowsky concerto for pianoforte, No. 1. The program will also contain the air on the G string, from Suite No. 3, D Major of Bach, which has not been heard in San Francisco for several years, and the attractive and stirring "Capriccio Espagnol" of Rimsky-Korsakow.

Prices for all concerts of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra are popular—25c, 50c, 75c, Box and loge seats and first fourteen rows of the orchestra are \$1. Tickets are on sale now at the Cort Theatre.

THE UNION LABEL.

Union men everywhere are becoming more and more alert to the insistent demands of the emblem of organized labor, namely, the union label. A committee from the San Francisco Label Section visited the Alameda County Label Section the other evening and some of the members had not been aware that such a thing as a man's collar could be purchased with the union label on. Some of Eagleson & Co's union-made shirt and furnishing catalogues were distributed, which, by the way, is one of the best boosts for the union label we have seen in a long time. It describes the goods and shows the union label each style of merchandise bears. These Label Sections are doing a good work in making known what are the best lines of goods bearing the union label, and where they may be purchased, emphasizing the fair houses. Eagleson & Co. of 1118 Market street, makers of men's shirts and underwear is a firm they recommend to all union workers.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Variety is the keynote of all physical endeavor and variety in all its most elaborate attire has been considered in the selection of next week's program for the New Mission Theatre. Beginning with the Sunday change of program, "The Clown," a Paramount production featuring Victor Moore, the inimitable wizard of screen humor, and ending the week, Friday and Saturday, with "The American Beauty," another Paramount, featuring Myrtle Stedman. This latter screen success can not be recommended too highly inasmuch as it brings forth unusual emotional ability for which Miss Stedman has never been given credit.

In our earnest endeavor to impress our readers with the excellence of the two above-mentioned pictures we are forgetting the mid-week Wednesday and Thursday attractions. A double fea-

ture program is offered on these two days, "The Spell of the Yukon" with Edmund Breeze, and "The Prima Donna's Husband," featuring Holbrook Blinn and Kathryn Browne Decker. Summing up the week's attractions we find "The Clown," a drama dealing with life in the great circus tent; "The Spell of the Yukon," story of the Northwest; "The Prima Donna's Husband," a unique stage offering, and last but not least "The American Beauty," a beautiful and dramatic story of an artist's model. Each photo-play differing from the others in both theme and surroundings forms three of the most attractive programs imaginable, and to put it briefly, there is a "personal" screen offering to the taste of each individual member of the family.

TUG OF WAR.

Organized labor will be represented in the big international tug-of-war tournament to be held at Dreamland Rink on September 4th, 7th and 11th. A team of five brawny warriors, each of whom is a full fledged member of a local union, is being organized by Pete Buckley, who twenty years ago sat in the anchor of the American team which pulled in the Mechanics' Pavilion.

The labor team will carry the stars and stripes of America in the big tug and opposed to it will be a strong aggregation representing Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Greece and England. The Swedish team is the present international champion, having won the tournament staged in this city three years ago. Since then the champs have been defeated by Ireland's aggregation, but not in a registered pull.

Buckley is confident that he will lead the labor host to victory in the coming pull. "The cream of the tug-of-war talent," he declares, "is in our team and I am convinced that with the talent we have now that we will prove the surprise of the pull. The labor team has been picked from the most formidable talent among our labor unions and no one will deny that it is the rank of labor that supplies the men best fitted for the gruelling tests on the cleats.

"What the other teams have on us in the matter of practice and experience we can more than counter balance in strength and weight."

A special union labor section, from which the laboring men will be in a position to echo forth encouragement to their representatives of the cleats is now being organized and it is expected that there will be a big crowd out to urge America to victory.

INDORSES PLAN.

The Water Front Federation, at its meeting in the Labor Temple last Wednesday night, unanimously indorsed the arbitration plan suggested by Mayor Rolph as a means of promoting industrial peace in the city. The scheme received the approval of the Labor Council and of all the departmental councils of the city.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Of James Whitcomb Riley it may be said that he was both a good poet and a fortunate poet. He lacked nothing of recognition during his life. His songs were on the lips and in the hearts of the people and his work yielded him a comfortable fortune. He sang the old, fundamental, primal things, love, childhood, the joys of memory, the sorrows of the simple folk and their happiness. Of the great urge and struggle of the world, of human society, his verse contains no trace. What we call the Zeitgeist was as if it did not exist for him. There was no revolt in him and in this he is unlike the man to whom he is oftenest compared—Burns. He was a singer as distinct from a thinker but within his range he was a felicitous metrical artist. He found surely the feelings of the common folk, because he loved them. World-spirits and Time-spirits come and go but the simple joys and woes of life remain the same no matter how the great issues clash—they change not while the shrill generations and the plangent wars go by. And Riley's song will live when all our present uplift and uproar are forgotten. There are greater poets possibly than he, certainly no truer ones.—"Reedy's Mirror," July 28, 1916.

Only a true Christian can pray for rain if his roof leaks.

Don't wait until it begins to sprinkle before starting to lay up money for a rainy day.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers



The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Union-Made Overalls, Jumpers and Aprons for all Trades

ARE REASONABLY PRICED AT PRAGERS

If you are in need of any of the above lines, come to Prager's, where you will find Union-made goods at more than reasonable prices.

We Carry a Complete Stock of Bar and Waiters' Goods

We are pleased to announce there has been no raise in the prices of these lines. Aprons, jackets, coats, suitable for bar workers and waiters, are here in a great assortment.

Union-Made Work Shirts 50c

An extensive assortment of good, wear-giving work shirts in both light and dark colors. Some are in black sateen and drill, others in blue chambray or khaki.



San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 11, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8: 15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Elevator Conductors—H. A. Milton, vice E. G. Ruedin. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, invitation to the dedication of its new headquarters. From Socialist Party, pledging its aid to the Culinary Workers in their efforts to secure an eight-hour day. From Auto Bus Operators, resolutions dealing with the bomb outrage of July 22nd. From Trade Union Liberty League, relative to prohibition resolution and requesting unionists to investigate and hold matter in abeyance until after the Council has reported on said resolutions.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Little Rock Central Labor Council, appealing for financial assistance for striking miners of Bauxite, Ark. Agreement of Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 Resolution submitted by C. L. Rockhill (Molder), requesting that steps be taken to secure the recall of Supervisor Hayden.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review, relative to prohibition.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From M. P. Alfafas, president of District No. 44 International Association of Machinists, Wash., D. C., inclosing the record of Bro. John I. Nolan, Congressman of the Fifth District, and urging all trade unionists to bend every effort to pile up a majority for Congressman Nolan both in the primaries and at the general election.

Requests Complied With—From California Typographical Conference, requesting Council to communicate with the State Board of Education, protesting against the acceptance of bids for textbooks from unfair publishing firms. From Machinists' Union No. 68, stating that Bro. Ed. Nolan has not made any confession relative to the bomb outrage of July 22nd, and further, that he says he is innocent of any crime whatever; also requesting Council to give this statement the widest publicity. From the California State Federation of Labor, stating it has made the injunction issue the first and leading question to be submitted to candidates for the next Legislature, and requesting the assistance of the Labor Council and the "Labor Clarion" in securing favorable replies from candidates and in persuading them that this is the law demanded by labor.

Communication from Hon. James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, submitting a plan of arbitration and mediation for the settling of labor disputes and requesting the co-operation of this Council in bringing about the proposed plan of arbitration. Moved that the request be complied with; amendment, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for investigation. Amendment lost, and the motion to comply with the request carried. Moved, that the President of this Council confer with the Presidents of the Building Trades Council and the Waterfront Workers, and appoint a committee of five; carried.

Reports of Unions—Molders—Extended an invitation to all delegates to welcome Congressman Nolan on his return from Washington, next Monday evening, August 14th. Press Feeders—Have placed a fine of \$25 on any member found patronizing an unfair restaurant. Teamsters—Have voted against prohibition; will fine any member \$5 if found eating in unfair restaurants. Pile Drivers—Have gone on record in favor of prohibition. Bakers—Will assist culinary work-

ers. Culinary Workers—Situation well in hand; Japanese employment offices will not furnish strikebreakers to take places of union men. Cigar Makers—Strike in Detroit still on; requested delegates not to patronize the United Cigar Stores or Gunst stores; requested a demand for union label on cigars. Tailors—English Tailors, 253 Market street, were convicted for a misuse of the union label. Barbers—Will give moral and financial assistance to culinary workers. Electrical Workers No. 537—In favor of prohibition.

Executive Committee—On the matter with reference to interviewing the District Attorney relative to statements in the press, the matter was referred to the Secretary and Bro. Brouillet. On the communication from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to jurisdiction of Bakery Wagon Drivers, a sub-committee of three was appointed to attend the next meeting of the Bakery Drivers and convey to them the import of the decision of the American Federation of Labor. On the motion with reference to devising ways and means to combat the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, the chair appointed Bros. Scharrenberg, Gallagher, Murphy, Haggerty, O'Connell, Steimer and Muri to confer with various departmental councils as to best method of procedure. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On the resolutions submitted by Machinists' Union, relative to one of members charged with participation in the bomb outrage, your committee decided to make further investigation and will make its report as soon as information is received. On the resolutions submitted by Riggers and Stevedores, calling for the adoption of a policy favorable to pending prohibition amendments in retaliation for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce to establish the open shop, your committee recommends that a sub-committee of three members of this committee be appointed to investigate the facts to what extent, if any, the liquor interests are supporting the open-shop campaign of the Chamber of Commerce; second, that the Labor Council send a communication to each affiliated union requesting and advising them not to take any action on the prohibition amendments pending the outcome of the said investigation by the Council. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Minutes of the committee were read and filed.

New Business—Moved that the editor of the "Labor Clarion" be requested to publish the editorial which appeared in the "Bulletin," June 22, 1916, relative to the position of the Chamber of Commerce; carried.

Receipts—Machine Hands, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Molders, \$20; Carpenters, \$36; Boiler Makers, \$20; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Cooks, \$36; Street R. R. Employees, \$28; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Stable Employees, \$16; Bootblacks, \$8; Pile Drivers, \$24; Federal Employees, \$8; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Coopers, \$24; Car Repairers and Trackmen, \$4; Marine Firemen, \$100; Marble Cutters, \$24; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$24; Metal Polishers, \$8; Chauffeurs, \$12; Auto Carriage Painters, \$24. Total receipts, \$497.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Home Rule in Taxation League, \$30; Postal Telegraph Co., \$2.62; Hall rent, \$90; Miss M. Barkley, \$4.50; Label Section, \$9. Total expenses, \$228.62.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

THE COST OF WAR.

The total cost of all the world's wars since the time of Napoleon I until the present time is but one-half of the cost, so far, of the European conflict.

The Napoleonic wars, lasting two decades, cost \$15,000,000,000
The Crimean wars cost in total.... 12,000,000,000
The American Civil War cost..... 7,000,000,000
The war between Prussia and Austria cost 500,000,000

Total.....\$34,500,000,000

Compared with this thirty-four and a half billions of dollars as the total expenses of belligerents from the time of Napoleon until 1914, the terrific cost of the present titanic struggle can be better comprehended. For this world war, according to Jean Finot, the famous French statistician, has cost to date about eighty billions of dollars, and, should it be prolonged another year, will cost the staggering sum of one hundred billions of dollars, or practically three times the amount used in the above noted wars.

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1091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco


S. N. Wood & Co
MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made



YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

INJUNCTION ISSUE TO BE WATCHED.

In reply to a request from the San Francisco Labor Council, the California State Federation of Labor under date of August 8, 1916, replies as follows in regard to the recent decision of the Third District Court of Appeal in the case of Berger vs. Superior Court, wherein all picketing, including peaceful picketing, was declared illegal: San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1916.

Mr. John A. O'Connell, Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 7th inst., requesting the good offices of the State Federation of Labor in bringing about an appeal to the Supreme Court of the recent Sacramento injunction decision in re "the Moving Picture Operators' Union," has been received and contents carefully noted.

During the fiscal year the State Federation of Labor has already paid over three hundred dollars in protecting affiliated unions from injunction judges and we have been in close touch with the case referred to in your letter.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the fact that the State Federation of Labor's legislative program has made the injunction issue the first and leading question submitted to all candidates for the next Legislature. The Labor Council and the official organ of the Labor Council can be of very material assistance in assisting us to secure favorable replies from candidates and in persuading them that this is the law demanded by labor.

Trusting that you will render us every aid in the present campaign of publicity, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary-Treasurer, California State Federation of Labor.

PURCHASING BUREAU PROPOSED.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Council last Thursday evening steps were taken for the formation of a purchasing bureau for the purpose of conserving the purchasing power of organized labor in an endeavor to combat the activities of the members of the Chamber of Commerce who are intent on making Portland an "open shop" town.

Members of the unions are determined not to allow their own money to be used against them if they can help it and therefore they are determined that no member of the Chamber of Commerce shall get any of their money so long as that body persists in its present fight against the principles of their organizations.

This method has been tried in other cities and found to be very efficacious. Worcester, Massachusetts, unions some months ago brought the merchants of that city to a full realization of what it means to fight organized labor. They established a central bureau of distribution and purchased their supplies outside of the city and had them shipped in by the carload. It wasn't long until the merchants of that city saw the error of their ways and sued for peace.

It is to be regretted that such measures become necessary but it seems that in no other way can some people be made to realize that organized labor is a permanent institution and a force to be reckoned with.—"Oregon Press," Portland, Oregon.

The Transite-Williams Company management of Alliance, Ohio, believes in a theory that has been labeled "open shop" by its friends—that an employer must make no distinction between organized and non-organized workers. A unionist employed at this plant was discovered urging the unorganized to join a union. The management forgot his alleged principles and discharged the unionist. A strike of 400 employees followed the company's refusal to reinstate the victimized worker.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the public sale at Willits, Cal., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on August 29, 1916, of the undisposed of lands in the Round Valley Indian Reservation, California, under the act of February 8, 1905 (33 Stat., 706). The lands are located in Mendocino and Trinity counties, California, in the San Francisco and Eureka land districts, and have an aggregate area of 44, 106.73, which have been appraised at \$56,230.79. The lands have been arranged in 302 blocks, having an average of 146 acres in each block. The lands are to be sold at not less than the appraised price in the manner in which they have been blocked out, though the superintendent of sale may first offer less than an entire block. Purchasers will be required to pay at least one-third down, the balance in two equal annual installments, with interest at five per cent per annum on deferred payments, in addition to commissions.

No limit is fixed as to the amount of land any one person may buy, and no showing will be required as to age, citizenship, residence, cultivation or improvements.

The lands are in general mountainous, with several small valleys, and are almost entirely covered with brush and timber. The timber, aside from madrona, consists of oaks, valuable only for firewood, and conifers, of doubtful economic value.

The country is well adapted by nature to almost any kind of agricultural use. Vine and fruit, as well as grain and alfalfa culture, should, it is reported, be highly successful as far as the raising of crops is concerned, and poultry and dairy products should do well. Progress along these lines has been hampered by lack of market facilities. The nearest railroad point is Dos Rios, fourteen miles from Covelo, and eighteen miles from the nearest point on the lands to be sold. The present principal industry of settlers is the raising of cattle and hogs, and some sheep.

A schedule of lands and other information in regard to the sale may be obtained upon inquiry of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Offices at San Francisco and Eureka, California, or of the Superintendent of Sale, at the time of sale.

MAINTAINS HIS INNOCENCE.

San Francisco Lodge No. 68 of Machinists in a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council desires publicity for the following statement of E. D. Nolan, accused of complicity in the bomb outrage. The statement is to the effect that Mr. Nolan "wants it understood by organized labor that he has never made any statement to the press or confession of any kind or to any person, and further that he is innocent of any crime whatever."

MISUSE OF TAILORS' LABEL.

Fred Heckter, proprietor of the English Tailors at 253 Market street, was arrested August 10th, on complaint sworn to by Wm. Lennfelt, general organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, for placing a union label in a suit of clothes ordered by one J. Simmonds, a member of the Seamen's Union. The trial took place August 11th in Judge Oppenheim's court. Mr. Simmonds, who ordered the suit, testified on the stand that when the suit was finished, he looked in the pocket for the union label and it was not there. He asked Mr. Heckter why the label was not in the coat. Then Mr. Heckter personally sewed the label in the coat. The defendant was represented by two attorneys. Mr. Heckter was found guilty, which was a surprise to the defense. He then asked for a continuance to get character witnesses for defendant. This was denied by the judge. The firm is not organized and has no right to the use of the label.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

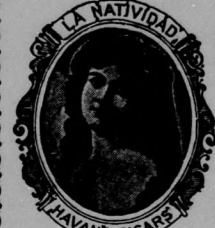
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Demand the Union Label

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union Concern.

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MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and
Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Cor-
ner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

**OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797



AUGUST, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
*Intertype Machines.
*Monotype Machines.
*Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(16)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Elgin
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(15)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, H. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, L.....	1203	Pillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(67)	Marlow Printing Co.....	975	Market
(39)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(208)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(68)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.....	928	Pillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(19)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1132	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	218	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Poster & Futeraick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(181)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumblor & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome
(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montgomery and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Charlie Staples of the "Call-Post" composing room reports to several of his friends by post card that he is having great sport in the mountains above Point Arena luring trout and incidentally chasing the elusive deer.

"Shorty" Cutten, well known among the older members of San Francisco Union, was in Denver last week, renewing acquaintance with several of his old-time partners in his travels around the circuit. "Shorty" is still able to hold his own as all-round man in the country printing office. He expects to return to San Francisco by Christmas.

C. W. Cody of the "Examiner" composing room and Ralph Peters, former manager of the Franklin Club, but who recently cleaned up the situation at Tia Juana, left a few days ago for the Feather River country. They expect to be gone several weeks and will return with a complete assortment of new fish stories.

W. S. Leslie of the Franklin Linotype chapel, with his Metz car, accompanied by Edgar Choate of the Rincon Publishing Company, returned last Friday from a four weeks' camping trip. During their absence they toured through California, Oregon and Nevada. A week was spent at Klamath Falls Indian reservation and they also visited Crater Lake. Plenty of fish and game are reported, together with ideal weather in the mountains.

Everett Ruggles of the Sacramento State Printing Office chapel was in San Francisco the last ten days enjoying his vacation period. He prefers San Francisco climate at this season of the year.

At the time these notes are written no word has reached San Francisco from the convention of the International Typographical Union which is being held at Baltimore this week. The program arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors included a trip to the nation's capital at Washington, D. C., a short hour's ride from Baltimore, a boat ride down the Potomac river to Mount Vernon, Virginia, where the tomb of George Washington rests on his old country estate. Other features of the entertainment included an excursion down the Chesapeake bay from Baltimore and a grand ball. The delegates from this city were heard from at various points en route. Secretary Michelson, chairman of the delegation, reported the "situation well in hand."

The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those, it builds on the sand and not upon the solid rock.—Woodrow Wilson.

Local investors are planning to use the Flood building at Market and Powell streets as the largest department store of the West. The Southern Pacific Company, now occupying said building, will move out next summer into its new twelve-story building on Market street, near the Ferry, the foundation for which is now being constructed.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East, R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East, Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electric Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday Pacific Building, headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Haulers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Grain Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple, R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Stuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roosevelt Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 50—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tinsmiths—Meet 3d Friday, Building Trades Temple, Miss M. Keegan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 5567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 18—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Lab Laundry League—315-14 Eagle Bldg. Sixteenth and Mission.

ORPHEUM.

Nora Bayes, whose brilliantly successful engagement at the Orpheum is now a matter of theatrical record, will begin her third and last week next Sunday matinee. All her songs and costumes will be entirely new. A splendid new show will also be presented. Madame Sumiko, Japanese prima donna from the Imperial Theatre of Tokio, who has been creating a sensation in New York, Boston and Chicago, and the chief cities of Europe, will present a cycle of songs with scenic investiture. She will be assisted by four beautiful Japanese dancing girls. B. S. Takaori, musical director of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, comes with her. Madame Sumiko's repertoire is so arranged that her voice is heard to its best possible advantage and is particularly adapted to vaudeville. She first sings in English the wistful Japanese melody "Chon Kina" from "The Geisha." It is followed by the Japanese dance "Welcome" by the four pretty Japanese girls. Then Sumiko sings in English "My Hero" from "The Chocolate Soldier." After which comes the Japanese Basket Dance, and for a finale Sumiko sings an American ragtime air "I Want To Go Back To Tokio" in English and Japanese while her assistants dance. The most gorgeous Japanese gowns that have ever been seen in this country are worn by Sumiko and her company. A special, pretty, picturesque scenic setting is used which was designed by Lenzo Kita of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio. Jimmy Duffy and Mercedes Lorenze will appear in a musical potion by "Doctor" Duffy, entitled "Antiseptic Love." They sing well, dance gracefully and indulge in a line of the brightest patter. George W. Cooper and Chris Smith, a couple of colored entertainers, will present a skit entitled "Hotel Gossip" in which they respectively impersonate a bell boy and a porter. In addition to being genuine comedians they are successful song writers. The Three Du For Boys are natives of Boston who received their professional training in England and are the originators of many of the fancy steps that have been widely copied. They are, however, always inventing new ones and every season they present a novel act. The speed with which they dance is said to be unprecedented. The other participators in this fine bill will be Harry Holman and Company; The Boudini Brothers, and Lew Madden and Company.

PATRONIZE UNION HOUSES.

The local joint executive board of the Allied Culinary Workers and Bartenders has issued the following circular:

You are no doubt aware of the fact that the culinary unions of this city are out on strike for an eight-hour day. Many of the smaller restaurants have signed up with the unions and are operating on this basis.

We are requesting the unions of this city to instruct their members not to eat in restaurants displaying the open-shop sign, or places being boycotted by us. Houses with no sign at all, either of the culinary unions or of the open shop, are fair, but in patronizing these we request that your members ask the proprietor to hang up the eight-hour card. This will aid us greatly in our fight.

The situation is extremely promising at present and we do not find it necessary at this time to call for outside financial aid. We do expect, however, that the labor movement of San Francisco will give us its moral support by seeing to it that the members of the various unions patronize only those houses which have granted the demands of the culinary unions.

Fraternally yours,

HUGO ERNST, Secretary,
Local Joint Executive Board.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.



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"THE SHOE OF PERFECT EASE"

Made on a combination nature shaped last, that fits the heel and instep closely, allowing ample room across the ball of the foot. *The toes lie flat.* Close edge hand welt soles, custom heels. Your choice in Gun Metal, Vici Kid, Patent Colt and Tan Leathers.

THE PRICE, \$5.00
AND THEY'RE UNION STAMPED

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1891
The Greatest Shoe House in the West
825 MARKET STREET 825

We Give
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Green
Trading
Stamps

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The locked out and striking culinary unions hold a mass meeting at Moose Hall this afternoon. They will be addressed by many prominent speakers. They contemplate holding a street parade after the meeting.

The joint Labor Day celebration committee, at its last meeting, was informed by Mayor Rolph that he accepted the committee's invitation to officiate as president of the day at the celebration on Monday, September 4th. Archbishop Hanna accepted the invitation as orator of the day. The Board of Supervisors authorized the Municipal Band of thirty musicians to play for the occasion. The committee will employ twenty additional musicians. The athletic exercises will be under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. Horse racing for trophies will be one of the chief attractions.

The Laundry Workers' Union has elected the following delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Eureka the first week in October: D. J. Gorman, Charles Hawley, Charles Childs, M. A. Peterson, Edward Flatley and Charles Keegan.

Musicians' Union Local No. 6 stands shoulder to shoulder with the Culinary Crafts of San Francisco in their fight for the eight-hour day. Some 125 musicians employed in the downtown cafes and cafeterias walked out with the rest of the employees to enforce the demands of the culinary crafts as indorsed by the Labor Council.

The striking housesmiths have won a point in their fight against the ten master housesmiths who declared for open-shop conditions. The Central Iron Works, on Bryant, near Nineteenth street, broke away and resumed operations granting the eight-hour day and all union conditions. This firm with nine others on July 10th refused to grant the eight-hour workday asked by the Housesmiths' Union and locked out its men. The housesmiths were working nine hours a day.

Fifty firms, so the union and President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council reported, had agreed to the eight-hour demands of the housesmiths.

The jitney bus operators are seeking to enjoin the Chief of Police from enforcing the recently enacted ordinance limiting the number of jitneys on Market street and forbidding the use of that street by jitneys between the hours of 10:30 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Judge Crothers has the matter under advisement and promises to render a decision on the application by today.

Teamsters' Union No. 85, by a vote of 15 to 1, has refused to indorse the Riggers' and Stevedores' resolution for prohibition. The Pile Drivers' Union reported having indorsed prohibition.

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted the report of its law and legislative committee regarding the resolutions submitted by the riggers and stevedores, favoring prohibition. In its report the law and legislative committee states that two agreements were reached: First, that a sub-committee of three be appointed to investigate to what extent, if any, the liquor interests are supporting the Chamber of Commerce in its open-shop fight; second, that the Council request and advise affiliated unions not to take any action until the matter is investigated.

The Native Sons celebration September 9th at Santa Rosa has been declared unfair by the American Federation of Musicians, together with the unfair Native Sons' bands, as indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council last week.

The last bit of ruins of the historic old City Hall that was all but destroyed by the fire of 1906, is fast disappearing under the picks and axes of the Dolan Wrecking Company's workmen, and before many more days the last vestige will have disappeared.

REGRETS.

Dock Zolager is a recent convert to prohibition. He is a native son and has never until recently been out of the Golden State. It appears that he was sent as a delegate to a convention of his international union in the East a few months ago. He became so interested in the various large cities of the East that he concluded to visit as many of them as his time and money would permit him. In writing of his experiences to a friend in San Francisco, Dock said: "The great cities of the East are all very fine and interesting, but I do wish I had come here before I was converted."

THE MYSTERY OF THE PILE DRIVER.

Don Cameron of the Pile Drivers' Union frequently in reporting for his union has to make explanation with reference to the mysteries of his trade. More than once has he had to let the public know that a pile driver, like a typewriter, is not a man, male or female, but a machine, and that it is the machine and not the man that drives the pile into the ground. That this bit of knowledge is still needful to the average public may be inferred from a remark dropped by little Miss Bella who last week was watching Don Cameron and some other men working a pile driver in the lot opposite, and said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying for several days to lift that big weight and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

It is easier for some men to smile in a saloon than after reaching home.

Make the best use of your opportunities and they will be more apt to make the best use of you.

Have You Dined at the
CAFE REPUBLIC?

Corner Geary and Mason Streets
Pick Your Own Regular Luncheon at
a la Carte Prices

TODAY'S SPECIALS

SOUPS:

Italian Vegetable Soup, 10c.
Consomme, cup, 10c.

FISH:

Filet of Sole, Tartare, 25c.
Sand Dabs Saute, Meuniere, 25c.

ENTREES:

Hamburger Steak, Mushrooms Sauce, 25c.
Ragout of Lamb, Parisienne, 25c.
Calves' Liver Saute with Lyonnaise Potatoes, 25c.
Spaghetti, Milanaise, 25c.
Boiled Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce, 30c.
Prime Roast Ribs of Beef with String Beans, 30c.

DESSERT:

French Pastry (1), 5c.
Rice Pudding, Vanilla Sauce, 10c.
Camembert Cheese, 10c.

Mashed or Boiled Potatoes with every Fish or Meat Order.

No charge for Demi Tasse.

Dancing from 3 to 5 P. M.

MR. ASH and his Rag o' Maniacs, 9 p. m. to 1 a. m.

MR. G. SAVERI will conduct a 10-piece String Orchestra commencing Monday, August 21st.

12-2 a. m.—6 p. m.—9 p. m.

Take Us Up!

To show our loyalty to readers of the Labor Clarion, we offer a ten per cent discount on purchases upon presentation of this Ad. together with your Union Card.

THE ALBERT S.
Samuels & Co.

JEWELERS—OPTICIANS

895 Market Street



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